

The Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury

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J. H. BARBER.

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No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTING

—SUCH AS—

LABELS, WAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, HANDBILLS, STAGE BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, BUSINESS CARDS, CATALOGUES, BILL HEADS, NOTES, BILLS OF FARE, NOTIFICATIONS, LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c. Promptly executed, at prices as low as those of any other establishment.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of

JOHN CORBAN,

late of Newport, decd., and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, all persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON,

Administrator with the will annexed.

Newport, July 12.

AT THE CONFECTIONARY OF

T. STACY, JR.

Fresh Fruit, at wholesale and retail, received every morning by steamboat from New York. Families and Boarding houses supplied by the season or otherwise, on reasonable terms and delivered free of extra charge.

[June 14.]

REMOVAL

James Phillips,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store No. 108 Thames street, (formerly occupied by Thos. G. Brown & Sons) where he intends keeping an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of French, English and American Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Summer Goods, Scarfs, Collars, Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ready made Clothing, and all other articles usually kept by Tailors.

Having made an arrangement with Wm. H. Green, an experienced workman, he is prepared to make Garments to order in the most fashionable styles.

N. B. Please call and examine for your selves, as all goods will be sold CHEAP.

Newport, March 15.

Wrapping Paper,

In great variety, for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS, & Co.

July 5.

Bank of Rhode Island.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend will be paid at the Bank of Rhode Island on and after the 1st day of July next.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, June 21.

NEWPORT BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid at this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July.

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

June 21.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE stockholders are notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, June 21.

June 4, 1845.

Rich Dress Silks,

BALZORINES,

FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS,

ORGANDY MUSLINS,

PARAZOLS, Parazoletts,

RIBBONS, GLOVES,

Together with a very large and Splendid Collection of Desirable Summer Goods, received from New York within the last few days, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Also, further additions to their Carpet Ware Rooms.

THREE SCENES IN A LIFETIME.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE GITANA."

It was evening—an autumn evening—just that delicious hour when the sun, bidding farewell unto the earth, casts over all things its golden hue, and sheds around a colouring and a calm that savours more of heaven than of a world of turmoil and of sin.

It was at this most holy hour that a young girl was wandering slowly and sadly upon the lawn, attached to one of the prettiest vicarage houses in England. She passed at last beneath the shadow of a noble tree whose wide spreading branches swept the earth around.

Shaking back the light brown curls from her fair face she looked upward to the cloudless sky; but quickly, as though its serenity and peace were too perfect a contemplation for a heart throbbing beneath the influence of an earthly care, the maiden bowed her head.

In her hand was a bunch of freshly gathered flowers, but their perfume and beauty had no power over her thoughts, and in apparent unconsciousness of her work of destruction, she tore the delicate leaves apart and cast them from her until the greensward around was spangled with their varied hues.

What was her thought? Why had the setting sun no charms for her?—Why were the blossoms she watched and tended neglected and destroyed?—Why did the large tears tremble in the dark blue eye? Alas! she had awakened from a spell bound dream of happiness to a reality of sorrow. The shadow of disappointment and despair had fallen on her heart.

Mary Ellice was the eldest child and only daughter of the vicar of N—, who for many years had added to the somewhat scanty income derived from his church preferment, and been enabled to live in a style almost approaching to luxury, by superintending the education of the younger branches of noble families. Among the pupils there was one who for some years had been the darling of the vicar's wife and children, and the subject of much anxiety to the vicar, Ernest Graeme was the second son of a nobleman, who had no inclination to sacrifice either his own indulgences or the prospects of his heir, for one who was considered by all as the scapegrace of his family. After therefore, having spent five years under the care of Mr. Ellice, Ernest was appointed to a marching regiment ordered for Indian service, and to the vicar's daughter the news had come, fraught with the certainty of suffering. In all Ernest's wild frolics, and the trouble and punishment that followed them, Mary Ellice had ever been ready with her gentle voice and pleading smile to shield the handsome and daring offender from her father's anger; and mingled with his naturally impetuous disposition was so much of generosity and high and kindly impulse, there were few who knew and did not love him. Once when Mary had been ill and confined some weeks to the drawing room sofa, Ernest had devoted every leisure moment to amuse the invalid, who had been so true and considerate a friend to him; and ever afterwards, when the good vicar would shake his head and say—"That boy's willfulness will be the ruin of him; I ought to have been more severe,"—his wife would interpose with—"Ah! Mr. Ellice, remember how gentle and kind, how quiet and obedient he was when Mary was ill."

And Mary herself would turn her entreating eyes towards her father, until he would smile and confess that, with all his faults, Ernest Graeme was a noble youth.

And now he was to leave them—and Mary had stolen away from her mother's lamentations, and the tears and sobs of her little brothers, as in noisy grief they clung around their favorite to commune with her own heart, and tremblingly to read the secret written there. Yes, the vicar's daughter loved the young and high-born Ernest.

"Mary," whispered a voice so near that she started with a low cry, shrinking from his gaze as she never had shrunk before, for she feared lest he should learn the truth:

"Mary, dear," he said, "why did you come forth alone?—this is the last evening, Mary, we are to pass together."

The girl struggled with her emotion and strove to answer calmly, as she raised her eyes to that noble face that was bent towards her.

"So soon!" she said. "Do you depart to-morrow?"

"I must, Mary, go within this very hour.—My father has sent for me and my horse is awaiting me."

Every ray of color fled from the fair cheeks of the grief-stricken listener; the blood grew chilled around her heart; the memory of that moment's bitter agony haunted her for years.

He clasped her cold hand in his.

"Do not look so sad, dearest Mary,"

he said; in seven or eight years I shall return; you will not forget me, Mary; you will still smile upon me, when, at a future time, I shall lay my fame and riches at your feet. Why do you not answer me, my gentle Mary?"

Alas! alas! SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS!—to that young heart it seemed a dreary waste—a terrible eternity. It is only in looking back we learn how rapid is the flight of time.

Wide seas must float between them, while he would be exposed to innumerable perils; and years—long years—must pass ere they should meet again.—It was, indeed, an apparently hopeless contemplation for that loving girl.

"It will soon pass," he said in answer to her thoughts. "Mary, will you not speak to me ere I depart?"

She strove in vain for utterance. He saw that sorrow had rendered her powerless, and that a protracted interview could but increase her great distress.

"God bless you! Mary," he murmured; and then, with one fond hurried embrace turned away. Mary watched him until he disappeared behind the vicarage house; listened for the last sound of his horse's retreating steps, and then bowing her head upon her hands, she wept long and bitterly.

Three years had passed, and in a small and somewhat scanty furnished chamber sat the vicar and his wife. Time had brought many changes. The living which was held in trust for a minor, had been resigned; the pupils had become few; and when the pressure of circumstances obliged them to remove to a still smaller cottage in the village, they found themselves left with scarcely any means of support. At this juncture, an old nobleman, who had long admired Mary Ellice, came forward to their assistance, and tendered a living to the old man, asking in return his daughter's hand. Long intercourse with the world, and the pressure of poverty, cause, alas! an undue importance to be attached to wealth; and Mr. Ellice, who fondly loved his gentle child, rejoiced not only over his own improved prospects, but all the certainty that she would henceforth be placed above the touch of want. And now having just communicated the good news to his wife, he sat awaiting her reply; but none came, for the mother's heart was divided between the fear of Mary's happiness and the necessity that something should be done to provide the common comforts of life, for her young and gently nurtured brothers.

"You do not speak," said Mr. Ellice, as he looked anxiously into her face.—"I thought you would rejoice. Surely, at this moment we should be deeply grateful for such unexpected aid."

"Mary," she answered—"oh! what will Mary say?"

"She will be too happy to save us all from ruin. Besides, Mary will be a countess. Go and seek her, that she may know how much lies in her power."

The mother sighed, arose, left the room, and in a few moments returned with her fair daughter.

"Mary," said her father, as she entered, "I trust that our misfortunes are well nigh over. Here is a letter I wish you to read, my child."

"It is from Ernest," she exclaimed—the faint color radiating over her delicate cheeks at mention of the cherished name.

Mrs. Ellice looked towards her husband, but he had turned away; and in silence they awaited the result. In a few moments, the light fled from Mary's eyes, the color from her face, while her compressed lips showed bitterness that was rending her woman's spirit; but slowly and firmly she read it through, and returned it to her father. Then did she perceive his eager, anxious gaze, and her mother's downcast eyes, and all the mingled fear and hope in which they awaited her decision. She remembered that her word would consign them to poverty or wealth.

"My child," said her father, unable to endure the suspense, "Lord Livingstone is somewhat old for you; but you will be rich, and I hope happy."

At that moment, one of her little brothers entered; it was young Graeme's godchild.

"Papa," he said, "Ernest is very hungry; may he not have his dinner? He cannot eat this,"—he continued, holding forth the scanty meal that had been provided for him.

Mary stooped and kissed the little fellow. Her resolve was taken; and having sent him from the room, she advanced towards her father.

"Answer this for me," she said—"Thank him, father, and say that I—"

The words died upon her lips, and she sank insensible into his arms.

It was eight years since the departure of Ernest Graeme; and Mary, having humbly and earnestly fulfilled the duties that had devolved upon her, had been some time a widow; and if she was not deeply happy, she was at least calmly content—blessed with the remembrance

of a life that had been hitherto devoted to those she loved—a life over which goodness and virtue had presided—unsullied by one evil feeling, untouched by any of the darker passions.

Truly, she had suffered, but the bitter herb of sorrow had not been to her devoid of honey; she had suffered but in her own pure and true heart she had found an antidote. She possessed the blessed consciousness of having acted well—of having ever thought more of others than herself, and when all were happy around, it was not in her nature to be sad. The rich and youthful Dowager-Countess was feted and flattered, followed and admired, but she never forgot the old vicarage, with its beloved inmates; she swerved not from the simple, unsuspecting innocence and truth of her good and affectionate heart.

It was a summer's evening and the young countess, accompanied by one of her brothers, was the centre of attraction of a gay fete, held at one of those delightful villas that embellish the banks of our beautiful Thames. The day had been sultry, and the gay world had gladly gone from the dust and heat of the crowded city to hold their revels in this highly ornamented sylvan scene. But Mary, having played her part for awhile, turned from the courtly flattery, and the whispered words of love, and wandered forth towards the river's side. The murmur of the merry voices grew indistinct—the rushing of the mighty river hushed all other sounds—and having reached the termination of a sheltered path, with the moonbeams illumining its depths, until they seemed like myriad crystal palaces, lay the whole expanse of water—the river of rivers—the old, yet ever young—the silver Thames. Not a breath of air raised a ripple on its surface; nought but the faint sound of the distant voices, and the murmur of the stream, as it hurried onwards, broke the deep silence that reigned around.

A step sounded near. Some one, then, like herself, had stolen from the gay scene to wander alone. The branches aside—a shadow trembled on the water; and then, in a low tone, a voice near whispered her name.

She started; beside her, looking earnestly into her face stood a tall figure, and one glance sufficed to tell that it was Ernest Graeme she beheld. The color went and came on Mary's cheeks like summer lightning—the lapse of years was forgotten; one memory long dwelt upon in silence, but fondly cherished, woke in her heart. After their long separation, they had met once more.

He took both her hands in his, and pressed them to his lips; he started—and the rays of the moon, distinct and clear, fell, rendering distinct as it glittered in the light, the magic circle—the wedding ring. He did not reproach her; he felt it could scarcely have been otherwise.

Besides, the news of her marriage had "Mary—Lady Livingstone," he said, "I could not resist the temptation to follow you hither; so many happy and once cherished hopes came back, as unobserved I watched you in the throng. I had once thought, once hoped—but no, such remembrances can be but painful now. Yet, have you forgotten the evening that we parted?"

"No—oh! no," she gasped, and now, indeed, she felt the bitterness of the sacrifice she had made, for she had seen him start when his lips touched the fatal ring. She pressed her hand upon her brow—her heart beat audibly.

"Mary!—Mary!" called some one near. "Truant, where are you?"

Ernest dropped her hand, and the next moment her brother stood before them. A deep embarrassment fell upon all. Young Ellice started back. Mary's paleness changed to rosy red, and Ernest Graeme's feelings, believing that he looked upon her husband, may be well imagined.

"My brother," said Lady Livingstone, after a moment's pause. "Edward, this is—you remember Ernest Graeme."

"Are you, indeed, Edward Ellice?" exclaimed the relieved Ernest, as he clasped the hand of his young friend, who welcomed him joyously; "I thought you must be Lord Livingstone."

"Is he here?" said Edward turning to his sister. "You told me, Mary, that he had gone into Warwickshire with his bride."

"With his bride!" exclaimed Ernest. "I thought —"

"What?" replied Edward, with a smile—for he fancied that he read the thought.

"That this was Lady Livingstone," said Ernest, anxiously turning to the trembling Mary.

"And you thought aught," replied Edward, with another perplexing smile, while Mary stole away to hide her emotion.

"For Heaven's sake, my dear Edward, explain this apparent mystery."

"Mary is the dowager countess."

"Ah! yes—I see it all—there, don't detain me now, my dear boy, I shall never overtake her."

"Stay; you must hear how Mary sacrificed her own feelings for our sakes."

"Not another word, my dear Edward; your sister's conduct needs no exculpation to me. There—there—let me follow her," and breaking from young Ellice's grasp, he sprang after his retreating sister.

"Mary—dearest Mary!" he said, as he stood once more beside her, "did I not say I would return to lay my fame and riches at your feet? Mary, will you reject the offering?"

"Have you heard all?" she asked timidly.

"All that I desire to know—that you are free, I never doubted that you were as good as beautiful; with perfect love, Mary, there should be perfect trust. Mary, you have not forgotten me—you—"

—you—he paused one moment—she raised her eyes, murmured, "Ernest," and then she bowed her head upon her hands and wept—not in sorrow but in the fullness of unexpected, of unbroken happiness.

Deferred Articles.

WINDOWS CLEANED BY STEAM.—A very simple but excellent method of cleaning windows is now coming into general use, possessing many advantages over the old system of using whiting, &c.—The window is first dusted with a bunch of feathers, or dusting brush, and when all the dust is thoroughly removed, place a bowl of boiling hot water at the base of the window; the steam immediately covers the glass, which is removed by a wash-leather, and finished off with another quite clean and dry. The method saves time, prevents that cloudy appearance left by whiting, and produces a more brilliant and durable polish than any other.—[English paper.]

On Friday, a son of Mr. Sexton of New York, about five years of age, drank nearly an ounce and a half of spirits of turpentine which had been incautiously left within his reach by one of the domestics. The effect was immediate and would have been fatal had not the servant's screams attracted the attention of Mrs. Sexton, who, on hearing the girl's hurried explanation, ran to the adjoining room, seized a flask of salad oil and knocking off the neck by a blow on the table poured the contents down the child's throat. The mother's presence of mind and prompt action saved the child's life, and may serve as a valuable lesson to others similarly circumstanced.

A LADY OF SENTIMENT.—The sexton of St. Paul's Church, New York, upon opening the door on Sunday morning, discovered a young lady ensconced in one of the velvet cushioned pews, busily engaged in reading Bulwer's novel of Ernest Maltravers. She was well dressed and very pretty, though a certain wildness in the expression of her eye, betrayed her fondness for the sentimental and romantic; and what could possibly be more so than reading novels in a church by moonlight. She would give no account of herself, except that her name was Ann Grey, and was accordingly sent up for examination.

The Native American Convention at Phil. adjourned on Monday. They adopted a series of Resolutions in favor of a twenty one year naturalization law, defending all the great industrial pursuits of the country, in favor of one Presidential term of six years, for a tax on foreigners arriving here, and to exclude all paupers who cannot support themselves.

A lady of Boston, married to a gentleman of respectable standing, attempted to elope with a hand on board a vessel, on Thursday last. Her friends succeeded in detaining her before the vessel sailed.

Highway Robbery.—We learn from Leonard's Express that an attempt was made last night to rob H. W. Paine, while passing through South Leicester. He was riding alone in a wagon, with a large amount of specie in his possession, when he was shot at from the bushes and wounded in the legs; his horse at the same time taking fright, ran, and threw him out, leaving him among his enemies, who immediately advanced to search him, but they were warmly received by Mr. Paine, who was armed with a revolving pistol, with which he shot one of his three assailants so severely as to oblige them to decamp without booty, when he succeeded in reaching home, where his horse had preceded him. Mr. Paine is unfortunate in the conveyance of money, as it but a short time since he was knocked down and robbed in the street at Washington of \$2500.

Boston Journal.

A man had his head blown off at Norristown, Pa., on the 4th, while firing a salute.

Laws of Rhode Island,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, AND

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly June Session, 1845.

AN ACT concerning Imprisonment in the County Jails.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows.

Section 1. Every person who shall be convicted of any offence committed after this act goes into operation, and who shall therefore be sentenced to imprisonment in any county jail, or to the payment of a fine, and who shall be imprisoned for non-payment of such fine, and every person who shall be committed to any county jail on execution issued in any qui tam or penal action, the cause whereof shall accrue after this act goes into operation, shall be kept at labor during his imprisonment, either in the jail or in some place adjoining thereto, under such rules and regulations as the Board of Inspectors of such Jail may from time to time prescribe; and if such labor be done out of such jail, no person while employed at such place, or while going to or from such place, shall be deemed to have committed an escape.

Sec. 2. When any person described in the preceding section shall be committed for any specified time, he shall be kept at labor during that time for the State; when any such person shall be committed for non-payment of any fine and costs, or shall be retained in such jail after the expiration of his term of imprisonment for non-payment of costs, he shall be allowed thirty three and one third cents for every day he shall labor, toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall be committed to any county jail, either to answer for an offence committed after this act goes into operation, or on conviction of any offence committed before this act goes into operation, or on mesne process in any qui tam action, or on mesne process or execution in any penal or civil action, may be permitted to labor in such jail by the keeper thereof, if such keeper shall deem it safe and expedient so to do. In every such case, if the labor be done on stock belonging to the State, the person laboring shall be allowed the sum of twenty-five cents per day for his labor, to be paid to his order by the General Treasurer, on the certificate of the keeper of the jail, certified by at least one of the inspectors of such jail.

Sec. 4. The keeper of each County Jail shall perform the following duties, in addition to those prescribed by law:

First.—He shall see that every person in his custody required by this act to labor, be diligently employed during the hours of labor; that he commit no waste of any stock or other article belonging to the State; that he attend to such instruction in learning, industry, morals and religion, as may be provided, and that he strictly conform to the rules and regulations established for the police of the Jail.

Second.—He shall purchase the stock to be manufactured, and dispose of all manufactured articles.

Third.—He shall draw from the General Treasury such sums of money as will enable him to purchase all necessary stock and tools for cash, provided that such drafts shall be countersigned by a majority of the Board of Inspectors, and that they do not exceed in any three months, for each of the counties of Newport, Washington Kent and Bristol, one hundred dollars.

Fourth.—He shall at the October session of the General Assembly, in every year, make report of all his proceedings under this act, and an account showing the pecuniary results of such proceedings; also the names of all persons committed at the suit of the State and in qui tam and penal actions, the times of their commitment, the times when they are discharged, the manner and the circumstances attending their discharge.

Sec. 5. The keeper of each county jail, except the jail in the county of Providence; shall be allowed in full for his services under this act, fifty per cent, of all the profits on the labor done under his care and oversight, by persons committed to such jail.

Sec. 6. There shall be a Board of Inspectors at each county jail. They shall hold meetings, to wit:—quarterly ones on the second Wednesdays in the months of January, April, July and October, and special ones whenever necessary, all the members having notice of such special meetings. A majority of the members of each Board shall be a quorum for doing business. They shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the police of the Jail, and establish punishments for breach thereof, and rewards for obedience thereto. Such rules and regulations shall be entered on their records, and a copy thereof furnished to the keeper of the Jail. One of the Board

shall, at least once a week, visit the prisoners, examine into their situation, hear their complaints, and see that the rules and regulations are strictly observed. They shall decide upon the kind of labor and instruction to be pursued, and shall advise with the keeper as to the purchase of stock and sale of manufactured articles. They shall audit the keeper's accounts with the State, and shall report, in writing, to the General Assembly, all their doings at their October session in every year.

Sec. 7. The Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, shall constitute the Board of Inspectors of the Jail in their respective counties, excepting only in the county of Providence, and the Inspectors of the State Prison shall constitute the Board of Inspectors of the Jail in that county.

Sec. 8. The members of the Board of Inspectors of any jail who shall serve in that capacity for five years, shall forever afterward be exempt from military duty, and from serving in juries; other than this, members of such Boards shall receive no compensation or emolument for their services.

Sec. 9. So much of the twentieth section of the act, entitled "An act in relation to Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and jailers," as requires the Keepers of jails to report to the General Treasurer the names of criminals committed to jail, with the times of their commitment, and times and circumstances of their discharge, is hereby repealed after the first Monday in October next.

Sec. 10. In addition to the buildings which are ordained and declared by the twenty-first section of the act, entitled "An act in relation to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and jailers," to be the jail for the county of Providence, the building now in progress of erection adjoining thereto, shall also constitute a part of said Jail.

Sec. 11. This act shall not go into operation in the counties of Newport, Washington, Bristol and Kent, until the further order of the General Assembly.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT to pardon certain offences against the sovereign power of this State and to quiet the minds of the good people thereof.

Whereas, the peace and happiness of this State have within the last four years been seriously disturbed by combinations and by attempts at home and abroad to overthrow the lawful government thereof by force of arms, and whereas, through the blessings of God upon the patriotic exertions of her citizens, these attempts have been frustrated, and the State is now in the enjoyment of comparative peace and prosperity under a constitution of government legally established by the people thereof; and in the hope that the exercise of that clemency which is consistent with the duties of government and the security of the people may promote and perpetuate that peace which is essential to the welfare of a free State, therefore

Section 1. No person shall be hereafter prosecuted for any crime or offence which may have been committed against this State, and enumerated in the act entitled "An act in relation to offences against the State," passed April 23, A. D. 1842, and every person who is under recognizance, indictment or sentence, for any such offence, shall be, and is hereby discharged from such recognizance, indictment or sentence, and from all the civil or penal consequences thereof.

Sec. 2. No person shall be hereafter prosecuted in any of the Courts of this State for the crime of treason against the State, in levying war against the same, which has already committed, in violation of the act of January session, A. D. 1838, entitled "An act concerning crimes and punishments," and every person who is under a recognizance or indictment.

Sec. 3. Any person who has been convicted of the crime of treason against the State, and is now in prison under the sentence of the law provided for such offence, shall be forthwith discharged from such imprisonment; and the keeper or warden of the prison where any such person may be, shall discharge such person from imprisonment upon the production to him a copy of this act, certified by the Secretary of State. Provided nevertheless, that no person who has been convicted of the crime of treason in levying war against this State, and is now under sentence of imprisonment for the same, shall not be restored to the rights and privileges which he has forfeited by said crime and conviction, until he shall have taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation hereinafter prescribed, before the Supreme Court of this State, to be administered by the clerk of said court, in open court, or before one of the Justices of said court, in vacation, and recorded upon the records of said court, in the county in which the same is taken, a certified copy of which oath and affirmation, under the seal of said court, shall be filed as of record in the office of the Secretary of State; and any person who has been convicted of treason, in levying war against this State, who shall take such oath or affirmation, in the manner aforesaid, and cause the same to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as aforesaid, shall be forthwith restored to all the rights and privileges which were forfeited by such crime and conviction. The oath or affirmation so to be taken and subscribed, shall be as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and that I will support the constitution of the State. So help me God." (or, this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.)

Sec. 4. No action shall be commenced or process served after thirty days from the rising of the General Assembly against any citizen of this State, or any person in the service of the government thereof, for any alleged trespass, or for any act done or committed during the time this State was under martial law, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly passed June 15th 1842, entitled "An act establishing Martial Law in this State," which acts, so done or committed, were intended to preserve the peace of this State, or to aid the people and government thereof against the open or suspected hostility of any person or persons. And all cause and causes of action for any such alleged trespass or act done or committed, as aforesaid, shall be extinguished against any such person, from and after thirty days from the rising of this General Assembly, saving those actions which have been, or within the period aforesaid shall have been commenced.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

By the State.

About a week ago, says the Providence Journal, Mr. Knight Armstrong, of Burrillville, on going into his barn, found a jug of rum, as he supposed, of which he drank a small quantity; soon after he was taken sick and died in the course of the day. After his death the liquor was found to contain poison. Suspicion immediately rested on Mr. Daniel Cooper, his near neighbor and brother-in-law. An investigation was about being made into the affair, and a town meeting was to have been held on the subject. On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Cooper went into his barn and hung himself. He left a paper behind, protesting his innocence of the crime alleged against him, and made every arrangement for his funeral; requesting, that if some of his near relatives should come to it, that they might be sent away.

WITTO SHALL BE HEIR!—The Courier des Etats Unis tells of an overgrown estate at the South wanting an heir; and mentions the likelihood of its devolving upon two pretty grisettes of New Orleans as follows:

"A Mr. Duchemin emigrated many years ago to Louisiana, and recently died there, leaving a fortune of seven millions, and no children. A man who leaves seven millions has always plenty of relations; a crowd of claimants to the fortune has arisen, but the only ones likely to succeed in establishing their pretensions are two young girls by the names of Rose and Blanch, who are milliners in the ateliers of Mad'l Barenne, place Vendome. Their titles have been submitted to verification, and they are now awaiting the decision of their judges. Will they continue with Mad'l Barenne at three francs a day, or will they succeed to £260,000 a year, 'that is the question.' Already the marriage brokers have invaded the saloons of Mad'l B. and are endeavoring to treat with the future millionaires. Already, under the pretext of buying caps and hats virtuously destined to mothers and sisters—the dandies are paying them the most assiduous and respectful court."

A young man by the name of Wells, at Greenville, S. C., killed Robert Headen on the 1st, by firing a gun at him twice. Headen was returning from his father's, and within thirty feet of Wells's door, unconscious of danger, when he was shot in his left side with a load of bullets. This wounding him, he turned round and found Wells cocking the gun a second time, and ere he had time to escape or even speak a word, he was shot in the right side with about the same quantity as the first, making about eighteen balls that struck him. There had been some difficulty between them a year before, and they had not spoken since. Headen died in twenty six hours after he was shot. Wells is in jail.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—About 10 o'clock this forenoon an alarm of fire proceeded from the 4th story of a store in Pearl street, a little south of the Pearl Street House, occupied as an establishment for the manufacture of ink, sealing wax, &c. by Messrs. Morrill & Co. It was caused by the bursting of a can containing spirit gas. A young woman named Ann Madden, who was at work in the establishment sealing bottles, attempted to replenish her lamp, when the explosion took place, setting her clothes on fire, and, it is feared, fatally injuring her, before the flames could be extinguished. She was conveyed to the Hospital. Mr. Morrill was much injured in efforts to rescue her from the flames.

N. Y. Express, Thursday.

U. S. Military Movement.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant announces the arrival at that port of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry from Fort Jesup. The 3d regiment was daily expected. They are on the route to the Rio Grande, and have been preceded by the 1st regiment of Dragoons, under command of Capt. Twigg, by land.

On the 11th instant Mr. Michael Brady of this town, fainting while engaged in pitching hay, and expired in the field before medical aid could be procured.

Greenfield Dem.

constitution of the State. So help me God." (or, this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.)

Sec. 4. No action shall be commenced or process served after thirty days from the rising of the General Assembly against any citizen of this State, or any person in the service of the government thereof, for any alleged trespass, or for any act done or committed during the time this State was under martial law, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly passed June 15th 1842, entitled "An act establishing Martial Law in this State," which acts, so done or committed, were intended to preserve the peace of this State, or to aid the people and government thereof against the open or suspected hostility of any person or persons. And all cause and causes of action for any such alleged trespass or act done or committed, as aforesaid, shall be extinguished against any such person, from and after thirty days from the rising of this General Assembly, saving those actions which have been, or within the period aforesaid shall have been commenced.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

By the State.

About a week ago, says the Providence Journal, Mr. Knight Armstrong, of Burrillville, on going into his barn, found a jug of rum, as he supposed, of which he drank a small quantity; soon after he was taken sick and died in the course of the day. After his death the liquor was found to contain poison. Suspicion immediately rested on Mr. Daniel Cooper, his near neighbor and brother-in-law. An investigation was about being made into the affair, and a town meeting was to have been held on the subject. On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Cooper went into his barn and hung himself. He left a paper behind, protesting his innocence of the crime alleged against him, and made every arrangement for his funeral; requesting, that if some of his near relatives should come to it, that they might be sent away.

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We learn from Capt. Cutts, that President Perrot and the Minister of the Interior are still at Cape Haytien. The Dominicans have attacked and taken, after an engagement of four hours, the town of Lascahobas; they numbered about five hundred strong against one hundred and fifty Haytiens of the Guard National. They claim the town as a part of the original territory; the Haytiens have marched against them with three regiments of about twelve hundred men, having at their head two skillful officers, and three more regiments are ordered by the Minister of War to march immediately; they are to come from the South, which part of the Island is perfectly quiet at present.

The latest news from the seat of war was that the Dominicans had fled after having burnt down Lascahobas, they being informed that a strong force was marching against them. Gen's. Merisset and Bobo, sent at the head of two large columns from the south, have taken Hinche, Lascahobas and many other small towns on the frontier, and have gone on to the interior as far as Lamotte, a small town, taking all the mahogany cuts which were in possession of the Dominicans.

All was quiet at Port au Prince—business not very dull, and the place was quite healthy.—N. Y. Com. & Eng.

Melancholy Accident at Rochester.—Daniel Osborn and John Griffin, two men employed upon a large new building now in the course of erection at the corner of Main and St. Paul streets, Rochester, fell on Thursday afternoon from the top of the building to the basement, a distance of nearly seventy feet, and were dreadfully mangled. Mr. Griffin died in about two hours; Mr. Osborn was living on Friday afternoon, but with slight prospects of recovery. H. C. Smith, Esq., a young member of the bar happened to be standing on the sill of the lower story, when the accident happened, and was so affected by it, that he fainted and fell into the street. He received no material injury, however.

The trial of C. M. McNulty, on one of the five indictments charging him with embezzling the public money, whilst Clerk of the House of Representatives, was closed on Friday, by the U. S. Attorney entered a nolle prosequi. It was proved, that in relation to the money embraced in this indictment, it was McNulty's own money, due to him as clerk of the House, and hence the nolle prosequi. The other cases against him was continued till December next, to which time the Court adjourned.

The suit brought in the U. S. Circuit Court, by Francis P. Smith against John Ericson, to recover damages for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent for a screw propeller to be placed in the dead wood of a vessel, similar to the U. S. steamer Princeton and the model ship Archimedes, was concluded at New York on Saturday, by the discharge of the jury, who, after a secret session of twenty hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict.

The Brooklyn Advertiser contains a long and horrid story, the substance of which is that one Edward Higbee died about two weeks ago at Wallabout, of a cancer on the face, and his widow refused to let the body be seen prior to his funeral. Afterward, suspicious circumstances arising, the body was disintered on Friday night and found to be headless—the widow substantially admitting that she had sold the head to a doctor.

A thief entered a house in Philadelphia, last week, and stole a diamond worth \$500. All the stores on the wharf between Chesnut street and Ton alley were entered by burglars in one night, but the goods were too heavy for removal, and but little was taken.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—A convict escaped from the Ipswich House of Correction last week, by cutting a hole through the fence with a knife. He was retaken, as we learn from the Danvers Courier, in Danvers, by the aid of a dog. Having been seen by his pursuers, and taking to his heels, the dog was set upon him. Fido seized him without any ceremony, threw him to the ground, and held him till he was called for. We think the Courier, that Fido ought to be chosen assistant constable next town meeting.

The Potato Blight.—It appears by the following article from the last number of the Massachusetts Spy that symptoms of this disease are already making their appearance:

"It grieves us to state that the blight which caused such destruction to the potato crop last year, has, thus early, commenced its ravages the present season. We have examined a field belonging to Gov. Lincoln, which, we are assured, exhibited a perfectly healthy appearance on the 31st inst. On the 5th portions of the vines showed indications of disease, and on the 7th, about one half of their former dimensions, and some of the leaves already turned brown and nearly dry. The potatoes were of the red variety, sometimes called the peach-blows. The seed was selected, and in a fine and apparently healthy state. We opened one of the hills most affected by the disease, and found the seed still sound and apparently healthy. Some of the new set potatoes were about the size of a robin's egg, and looked well. So far as we observed, the disease appeared to commence at the upper part of the vine."

Fire at Matanzas—Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of Property Destroyed.

The Matanzas (Cuba) Aurora of the 27th ult., contains the details of a dreadful fire, which occurred in that city on the day previous.

The fire burst out in the richest part of the city, and destroyed two entire squares and a third part of two more. Sixty houses were consumed, and the loss exceeds \$800,000. Many persons were injured, and it is rumored that several lives were lost. The Progress of the flames was finally arrested by battering down the houses exposed with cannon. The fire bells rang for six hours.

The following is a list of the principal houses and establishments that have been burnt down:—

The house of Don Bartolome de la Mater,—of Don Vincente del Junco, (with 700 boxes of sugar,) and the adjoining provision store of Srs. Mulzerat & Aizara, whose loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The house and store of D. Jacinto Azanza.

House and store called Pasatiempo, of Senor Deville.

The storehouse or depot of Messrs. Mallory & Co.

The Marina Coffee House.

The provision store of Messrs. Markle & Co.

The provision store of Rivas & Baro, with most of the goods, including many boxes of sugar, bags of coffee and pipes of wine.

The store of Messrs. Mallory & Co.

The store of Carlos Ribera.

The steamboat store house of D. Antonio Manzanet, and several shops, the houses of D. Jaime Torres and C. Juan de Sarria, the Fonda El Cierro de Oro, the house of Donna Catalina Gutierrez, in which was the American Hotel, a beer shop, a depot of provisions and fruits, and corner shop fronting on the Hotel De Comercio.

Other houses and establishments have also lost something, among them that of William Jenks and of Simon de Jimeno; the hotel of Mr. Babin, the house of Louis Lavallete and of St. Guanaud.

The Havana Diaria estimates the loss at \$2,000,000.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster General, in consequence of the disposition of Postmasters in charge of the smaller offices to abandon their offices, on account of the insufficiency of the compensation, has issued the following instructions:

Post Office, July 9, 1845.

Ordered, That, from and after the first day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters at 30 per cent, and of newspapers at 50 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845, shall fall short of the sum of 625 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent. under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the Postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent. for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$625 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same; the extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1845, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

C. JOHNSON.

The Union says: "The Postmaster General was very reluctant to place such a construction upon the law, as would give him power over the compensation of fourteen thousand officers. But the necessity of the case required something to be done. Postmasters were resigning in such numbers, as to create an apprehension that the public service would be materially injured, unless some further compensation could be given them. It was certain that, in some of the important offices, the Postmasters would not only receive no compensation, but would be actually in debt some hundreds of dollars, if their pay were limited to the per centum on the postages."

The late Steamboat Disaster.—It appears by the New Orleans papers that the captain, pilot, and surviving engineer of the Marquette have been arrested, and are to undergo judicial examination. John Hazard, the second engineer, who was killed, was a joiner, and could not obtain a certificate from the board of engineers in Mobile, as an engineer.—Samuel Hays, chief engineer, under arrest, did obtain a certificate from that board as a second class engineer on the 10th of May last, having been several times before rejected as an engineer in any capacity. Much is to be attributed in this casualty to the employment of incompetent men, from a parsimonious spirit to obtain labor at a cheap rate.—The third engineer, killed, was a negro, perfectly irresponsible.

FATAL DISASTER.—The Portland Argus of Monday, gives the following particulars of a disaster which happened to a vessel called the Orator. She was knocked down in a thunder storm on Saturday afternoon, being at the time about half way between Seguin and Cape Elizabeth. The Advertiser says:

"She was nearly light and had seven female passengers and two children—all of which were in the cabin at the time of the disaster. Their names were Mrs. Ford and child, wife of Dr. Ford, of Damariscotta; Mrs. Bates and child, of Boston; Mrs. Dunbar of Nobleborough; Patience and Abigail Montgomery, and Abigail Coombs, all of Damariscotta, and another lady, whose name and place of residence was not recollected. The O. was in company with the schooner Albion of Damariscotta, and the Deborah of New Bedford, which vessels escaped any damage, and immediately came to the assistance of the O. It being evident by the noise in the cabin, that the passengers were alive, holes were cut in the deck, and all the passengers drawn from their perilous position, but Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Ford and child. Mrs. Bates' child, a babe of three months, was withdrawn at the same time, but was dead. The mother says she was on one side of the cabin dressing her hair, and her child laying in the berth on the other, at the moment, and she could not get to it to save it.

These five passengers having been saved they were taken on board the sch's Albion, and she proceeded on her way to D. The boats of the O., having been swamped, the crew of the Debora still remaining about her, to render what assistance they could, and to get the dead bodies. Having remained three hours, they were just leaving when one of them thought he heard a noise in the cabin, and another effort was induced,—when having cut through two bulwarks, the wife of Dr. Ford and her boy, eight years old, were found to be alive, and rescued! The body of Mrs. Dunbar was also found,—which composed all the passengers.

The salvation of Mrs. Ford was truly wonderful. She and her son were three hours in the cabin, almost buried in water. In talking with some friends before she sailed, they narrated how a woman was saved in similar circumstances a year or two since in a Hingham Packet, and it gave her courage during all those interminable three hours to struggle for her life. Her head having risen between the heavy beams of the cabin roof, she was left a breathing place, free from the water that filled the cabin.

Having fortunately also secured a firkin cover, she got it under her feet, which just raised her mouth above the water!—With one hand she held the boy, and with the other kept up a knocking with a mustard box, against the roof of the cabin lacerating her hand badly in the mean time."

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN FRANCE.—The Paris Presse published the following account of the mode in which religious worship in France is regulated and supported by the government:—"The administration of religious worship, after having formed part of the ministry of the interior, was definitively annexed to the department of Justice in 1834. The following is the amount of the expenses of religious worship for the year 1846.—(Catholic worship.) France is divided as regards religion, into 80 dioceses, at the head of each of which is placed a Bishop with the following pension:—Archbishop of Paris 40,000f.; 4 Archbishops, with 15,000f. each; 65 Bishops with 10,000f. each. The Archbishops and Bishops are appointed by the King, before whom they take the oath, when the bulls by which they are appointed have been verified and registered by the Council of State. But it is from the Pope they receive their canonical institution. The Bishops appoint the vicars-general together with the parish priests, but those appointments are submitted to the King for his approbation. Independently of their fixed pensions the Archbishop of Lyons and the Bishop of Arras receive each, as Cardinal, an increased pension of 10,000f. annually. The pension of the parish priests of the first class, those directing parishes containing more than 5000 souls, is fixed by law at 1500f. (60l. British), and those of the second class at 1200f. (48l. British). The Curates paid according to their age.—Those aged 70 and upwards 1000f.; those from 60 to 70 years of age 900f.; and those under 60 years of age 800f. per annum. The Protestant church is composed of nine clergymen, residing in Paris, who receive 3000f. per annum, 64 in the provinces who receive 2000f., 102 who receive 1800f., and 522 who receive 1500f. The ministers of the Jewish faith are paid by the State in the same manner as the Catholics and Protestants. The Grand Rabbi of Paris receives 6000f. Seven Grand Rabbis in the departments 3000f. each. A sum of 73,400f. is divided amongst 100 officiating ministers or Rabbis, whose salaries vary from 300f. to 1000f. The service of the different religious societies amount for the year 1846 to the sum of 37,654,350f.—viz., Catholic worship, 36,318,900f.; Protestant, 1,255,050f.; Israelite, 110,400f. From the 1st of July, 1830, to the 1st of July, 1843, the donations made, and the legacies bequeathed to the different religious congregations amounted to 4,774,000f."

W. H. Brown was hanged in Eufaula, Alabama, on the 29th ult., for the murder of Walter Scott.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The schooner Creole arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. From the New Orleans papers we gather the following:

The Courier Francaise gives a long explanation of the origin of the recent difficulty between the French minister and the Mexican government. It differs somewhat from the accounts hitherto received.

The election for President in the several departments takes place on the 1st August next.

The acting President, General Canales, and ex-Minister-of-War, General Basadre, not accepting the proposition made them by Government, to be exiled for ten years, have been imprisoned for the same term, the former in the castle of Perote, and the latter in that of San Juan de Ullon.

The Mexican Government have issued a proclamation in which, after recounting the attempts of the United States to bring about annexation, denounces them as unjust, iniquitous, and contrary to the rights of nations.

The yellow fever was prevailing in a very aggravated extent at Vera Cruz. The French sloop-of-war La Perouse arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th, from Galveston, with intelligence of the action of the Texan Congress on the annexation question.

Gen. Bustamente arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th June, and offered his services to sustain the integrity and dignity of the Republic. He was rather coolly received, and it is reported that he refused the military honors that were tendered him. It was thought that he was not recalled by any party, and that it was his wish not to meddle with public affairs.

The people generally appear little alarmed, notwithstanding the cries for war raised by the Federalists and the partisans of Santa Anna, who blame the government for want of energy. The state of the finances were deplorable, as the officers employed under government have difficulty in receiving one fourth of their pay.

Business was dull at Vera Cruz. The publication of the new tariff was shortly expected.

A letter from Vera Cruz dated June 24, says: The Castle is in good order, it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in a much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able to contend successfully with any naval force the United States may send.

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is sixty miles in the interior, for safe-keeping.

LYNCH LAW.—The last Ponca Gazette gives an account of the apprehension of a man of the name of Avant, and one of his confederates named Powers, near Apalachicola. They were subsequently taken to Mariana in Jackson county, where they were hanged on Friday, the 29th ult. without the form of a trial; and notice was at the same time given to four gentlemen of the blacked order, that if they were found in the place after the lapse of ten hours, they should share the same fate.

A day or two later news have been received from Texas. Col. Marshall, of Nashville, Tenn. the bearer of the despatches for our government, reached Galveston from Washington, Texas, on the 20th ult., and expired on the 28th ult. of congestive fever. Funeral solemnities were to be observed at Galveston on the 4th of July, in honor of the memory of Gen. Jackson.

DISASTERS OF WHALESHIPS.—The whaleship Timoleon, late Plaskett, of the port arrived here on Saturday in charge of Midshipman J. Hagan Brown, late sailing master of the U. S. brig Perry, having been abandoned by her officers and crew at Tahiti, Sandwich Islands. The Timoleon sailed from this port Oct. 9, 1843, and when about six months out, Capt. Plaskett fell from aloft and injured his head, probably deranging his faculties. The T. has been at Tahiti and its vicinity during nearly the whole period of her absence and has taken only about 100 blbs of oil.—when taken charge of by the U. S. brig Perry, we understand that but one individual of her crew remained on board.

Midshipman Brown reports the loss of the ship Averick, Capt. Reynard, of the port, on the island of Ulitea, Feb. 15, having been blown on shore in a violent gale from N. W. and sunk in 2 1/2 hours after striking the shore. The wreck was sold for eighteen hundred dollars, and her crew landed at Tahiti, Feb. 20th. The Averick had on board 600 blbs. oil. (70 sperm.)—New Bedford Mercury.

A highly educated and accomplished young lady whose name is not given, about 19 years of age, committed suicide at Concord, Mass. on Thursday, by throwing herself into the river on her way to the School house in which she was engaged as a teacher. The rash and melancholy act was believed to have been caused by a temporary derangement of intellect.

A census of Salem has just been taken showing the population of that city to be 16,697, an increase of 1615 since 1840.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, Newport.

SATURDAY JULY, 19, 1845.

We have been obliged to omit the continuation of our "Chronology" until next week.

The papers from every direction are filled with complaints of the extreme heat of the season, during the last week. In New York the thermometer from Saturday to Thursday ranged from 75 to 98 in the shade. In Hudson at one o'clock on Sunday it ranged a trifle over 100. In Albany on Sunday it ranged from 93 to 102. At Salem on Saturday it ranged from 94 to 103. In Baltimore on Sunday from 95 to 98 degrees.

There have been several sudden deaths in N. York. Ellen Doyle, about 30 years old, died from the heat and cold water; Ann Shifton, a married woman, about 50 from intemperance; a female unknown, about 25, fell and died at the corner of Christie and Hester streets. Michael Dole, bricklayer, 24, was sun struck on Monday, and died an hour afterwards. Margaret Wallace, 52 Chatham street, drank freely of iced water on Tuesday, and died the same night from congestion of the lungs. An unknown man died at the upper police office from heat and spirits.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, John Clark died in consequence of exposure to the sun, and too free use of cold water; and Frederick Tombert was drowned while bathing. Thomas Gray and John Murray were drowned at Belleville, while bathing on Saturday evening.

VACCINATION.—We understand that the Town Council, of this place, have employed Doct. OLIVER C. TURNER to vaccinate our inhabitants, and that he will commence upon that duty without delay.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon an open sail boat, containing three young men, named Francis Debec, Ous Ball, of New Shoreham, aged 18, and William Oliver of Providence, aged 16, was upset in the South part of the harbor, through their carelessness, and the two last named were drowned. Debec saved himself by catching a piece of board, which kept him up until he was picked up. They had all shipped on board the Audley Clarke, of this port, now nearly ready to proceed on a whaling voyage. Oliver shipped under the name of Kinder, of Mt. Holly, N. J. but we are informed by Debec, that he told him his name was Oliver, and that his father lives in Providence.

Rhode Islander.

The body of the unfortunate Oliver was found yesterday morning.

ANOTHER.—A son of Mr John Dennis Cornell, (George, aged about 12 years,) was drowned near the North end of Conanicut Island, on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The parents, with a number of others were participating in the pleasures of a fishing party, at Hull's Swamp, (where they had repaired in a sloop from town,) when the deceased and another lad took the small boat belonging to the sloop, and attempted to amuse themselves by sculling about the Bay, in the act of which the oar slipped from the grasp of young Cornell and he was precipitated overboard and drowned, before any assistance could be afforded him. The catastrophe was rendered peculiarly agonizing, as it occurred, we understand, in full view of his parents and many others, who were unable to reach him.

His body was found near the spot where he was drowned, yesterday about noon.—Herald, of Thursday.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Henry Wilson, a son of Mr. James Wilson, in Broad Street, while playing on Monday afternoon, (during the recess of the Public School,) about the fence of the North Baptist Church, part of which is an iron picket, made a mis-step and fell the length of his body upon one of the points, (half an inch square) which entered his chest on the right side, near the fifth rib; in its passage fracturing the fourth rib and wounding the lung and its membranes to a considerable extent. The length of the wound, we are informed by Doct. O. C. Turner, one of the Physicians attending, (and to whom we are indebted for these particulars,) is about three inches—that of the iron point about six.—The nature of the parts injured, the shape and size of the weapon, as well as the extreme heat of the season, render the case extremely dangerous, although the condition of the lad up to the present time, has been much more favorable than his physicians or friends could have expected.—Ibid.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—One of the hands in the employ of the Stonington railroad company, had his leg broken this morning, by getting it between the company's Ferry boat and the steamer Massachusetts, as the former was coming to the wharf on the East side, with the overland passengers for the steamboat

train to Boston. He was standing outside the guard of the Ferry boat, for the purpose of fending her from the Massachusetts, when an unexpected revolution of the boat's paddles brought the two in contact, and caught and mangled his leg considerably, besides breaking the bone in one or two places.

Proc. Gazette, of Wednesday.

ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Levi Sekell, a mason's apprentice, fell from the staging of the new mill of Fletcher & Brother, near the Canal Bleachery in Providence, where he was at work at about 6 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and was killed. It is supposed by some that he fainted from the intense heat and by others that he was eyeing his work on the wall of the building, which had got some distance above the staging, and incautiously walked off. The distance from the staging to the ground was not less than forty feet. His head struck a piece of timber, and he died in about twenty minutes.

Capt. Jonathan Walker, of Harwich, Mass., the history of whose imprisonment at Pensacola, for aiding in the escape of slaves, is well known, arrived in the city of New York last week. He was liberated from prison on the 16th of June, after a confinement of 11 months. He was also punished by sitting in the pillory and being branded in the right hand with letters S. S. (slave stealer.)

He was tried and found guilty on seven indictments, and fined \$165. The whole amount of fine and costs, which he has paid is about \$700. He freely admits that he attempted to carry seven slaves, at their request, from Pensacola to Nassau. The voyage was undertaken in an open boat, & they had been fourteen days at sea when they were taken up near Cape Florida, by a wrecker from Key West.

Iron Steam-Ship Building at Pittsburg.—We improved an hour on Wednesday by a visit to the Ship Yard of Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, and were highly gratified with the advanced condition of the Iron War Steamer now in progress of construction. In model she is a beauty, and having seen some slight service afloat, we venture to hazard the opinion that when completed she will rank with the St. Mary's as a sailing craft. This vessel may be rated as a second class war steamer, and her battery when mounted, will be terribly effective. She is to be barque rigged, and her draft of water when completely equipped for service will be thirteen feet. She is in model and construction admirably adapted for our Gulf defence—from her light draft can cross the Mississippi bar at all times, in all weathers, and regardless of encumbrance or danger from flood wood or other encumbrances.

Of her battery some estimate may be formed from the brief notice we are now prepared to give. On the spar deck are to be mounted four 64 pounders, on carriages fitted in oaken boxes—we have not the technical term—when revolve on pivots, enabling them to bear upon any quarter of the compass in an incredible short space of time. The guns are Paixan, and will weigh 10,000 pounds each. The gun deck is pierced for a side battery of 32 pounders. Her machinery and motive power are several feet under water, and consequently completely protected from the fire of an opposing armed battery.

Pittsburgh Morning Ariel, July 11.

We stated some time since that an outrage had been committed upon the bark Zuleto, Capt. Killey, of this port, when leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, Feb. 22, 1845, by the Spanish fort at Tarifa. The case was represented to the authorities at Washington, and Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, immediately wrote to Mr. Irving, our Minister at Madrid, to demand an explanation, or the punishment of the officer who might have been guilty of what appeared to be a wanton outrage. Mr. Irving represented the case to the Spanish government, who declared that no outrage whatever was intended to the United States flag, the darkness of the night preventing the garrison from knowing to what nation the vessel belonged. The Minister further states that the suspicions of the garrison had been awakened by the appearance of a number of vessels, probably smugglers, passing at a distance during the day, and approaching under convoy of what seemed to be a frigate, at nightfall: and this at a time when rumors were prevalent of conspiracies hatching among Spanish exiles at Gibraltar, partisans of Espartero: of intended descents upon the Spanish coast, and even of a projected attempt to surprise this very fortress. In firing upon the vessels, on their neglecting to show lights in reply to his signal guns, the commander at Tarifa appears to be justified by the circumstances of the case, and by the general usages of fortified posts.

It is important that this rule should be known to ship masters, for their guidance in future similar cases.

Boston Advertiser.

POLLY BODINE.—The Supreme Court have granted a new trial, deciding in favor of the prisoner on the exceptions taken by her counsel.

CURIOUS.—A gentleman residing in the upper part of the city, feeling uncomfortably warm in bed last night, took a pillow, and slept on the floor of the parlor. He was awakened towards morning by a strange feeling in one of his fingers, and found, to his astonishment, a rat quietly gnawing away at the end of it. The soft flesh under the nail was entirely gone.—New York Mirror.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, Illinois, was beset by five ruffians, while sitting in his house on the 4th inst., shot at, and mortally wounded. He died about nine o'clock in the evening. The robbers took away about \$500 in cash, but the whole neighborhood had risen in pursuit of them, and it was hoped they would be overtaken.

Samuel Kennedy, who killed Benjamin Woodman in New Orleans, on the 29th December last, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged at such time as the Governor of the State, by his warrant, shall direct.

The wife of Mr. Elijah Marshall, of Silver Lake township, in this county, was delivered on the 22d ult. of four living children at a birth. They are all daughters, and were doing well at the last accounts. Although but twenty six years of age, Mrs. Marshall has already been the mother of eleven children.

Montrose, Penn. Democrat.

Franking privilege under the new post office law.—Ex members of last Congress have the right to frank letters from themselves not exceeding two ounces in weight until the first session of the 29th Congress; in all other particulars their franking privilege is cut off by the new law.

NOTICE.—We are requested to mention that the Rev. Prof. Maffett, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. [July 19.]

Brighton Market, Monday, July 14. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 420 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep, and 700 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices generally obtained would be a reduction from last week for a like quality. We quote extra \$5 50 a 5 lb; first quality 5 25 a 5 55; second quality \$5 a 5 25; third 4 50 a \$5.

Sheep.—Lambs from 1 50 to \$2 25; old sheep from \$1 75 to 2 75.

Swine.—A lot of old Hogs at 4 14c; small hogs, entire lot, 4c; selected 5c. At retail from 5 to 6 12c.

SANDS' SARAPARILLA.—Dyspepsy is a very common and unpleasant, though not very dangerous disease. It is, however, the parent of many dangerous complaints; for if the food be imperfectly digested, the blood cannot be quite in a healthy state, and the unhealthiness of the blood may be the source of many dangerous local or general affections of the system. The tonic properties of Sands' Saraparilla render it a valuable agent in giving vigor to the digestive apparatus and improving the quality of the fluids which prepare the food for the purposes of life. It appears to act upon the gastric juice with the great power, and numbers of dyspeptic patients have experienced permanent and lasting benefit from its use. Diseases of the skin; enlargements or suppurations of the glands, whether proceeding from scrofula or other causes, are also among the complaints in which this preparation is administered with almost uniform success.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 73 Fulton street, New York. Sold also at 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5. Sold in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Spring and Summer Complaints.

WHEN an article has obtained the reputation of being the most efficient remedy in use for all complaints arising from impurities of the blood, it is at all wonderful that such an article should be in more general use, or receive higher eulogiums than its contemporaries. Such an one is SANDS' SARAPARILLA, and its medicinal powers for eradicating disease from the system none have questioned.

Blood is the fluid from which are derived the materials for the formation and nutrition of all parts of the animal body; therefore the blood becoming disordered, humors must accumulate, and extend themselves throughout the system producing disease in its many shapes, and eventually destroy life itself unless some speedy remedy is found to banish it from the blood. The reasons why the Dandelion and Tomato PAXACA is the proper remedy are many and obvious.

Firstly, it is composed of those Herbs and Roots, which rank first among the Vegetable productions of our own climate for their medicinal virtues.

Secondly, it is cheaper than any other preparation now in use, as it is more powerful, therefore requires a less quantity to effect a cure.

Thirdly, it has never been known to fail to perform all for which it is recommended—with these reasons it is surprising that it should stand first among the numerous medicines of the day? Purchasers will be cautious and call for RANDOLPH & STEVENS' DANDELION and TOMATO PAXACA, as there are many articles purporting to have the same effects, and yet inferior in their restorative powers, and should not be mistaken for this PAXACA.

CERTIFICATE.—In giving this Certificate to the public, I consider myself but as discharging a duty which I owe to my fellow sufferers, and also to the merits of the Dandelion and Tomato Paxaca; I had been for a long time suffering with a humor termed SCALD HEAD, to such a degree that my hair came out, and my face was loathsome to behold; I had tried several physicians, but they afforded me no relief; I returned to my home, despairing of ever obtaining that relief, without which life was burdensome. By the advice of my friends, and the consent of the physician attending me, I was induced to procure of Mr. James Kidder, Jr., a bottle of his Dandelion and Tomato Paxaca, and before I had used one bottle, my face was entirely cured, and all traces of disease obliterated, and I am now enjoying better health, than I have experienced for the last two years, which can only be attributed to the power of this valuable Paxaca; and which I cheerfully recommend as the greatest medicine of the day, and which no invalid should fail to try.

SARAH E. BENNETT.

East Boston, April 13th, 1845. Manufactured only, and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Druggist and Chemist, East Boston, where all orders will be punctually attended to. Also for sale by my duly appointed Agents, Dr. R. R. Hazard, on the parade; R. J. Taylor, and C. G. C. Hazard, Thames street, Newport, R. I.

MARRIED.

In Smithfield, R. I., 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Benj. P. Taber, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth Passmore, of S.

DIED.

At the Newport Asylum, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Sarah Lowe, aged 72 years. In Portsmouth, on the 10th ult. Mr. John K. Field, aged 23 years, son of the late Capt. Richard Field, of that place. In Fall River, on Sunday morning last, Geo. P., only child of Mr. Perry G. Case, formerly of this town, aged 6 months. In Providence, very suddenly, on the 13th inst. Caroline, daughter of W. A. Robinson, aged 11 years. At Providence on Wednesday morning, Mr. Samuel Durfee, aged 72. In St. Marks, June 24, on board sch'r Tallahassee, Joshua Rose, of Charleston, R. I.; of the Narragansett Indians.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, July 12. Brig China, Small, fm Fall River for Philadelphia. Sch'r Nancy Bishop, Bishop, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Ann A. Parker, Brightman, fm Fall River for Baltimore; Alexander Stoneham, fm Connecticut River; Esther & Sarah Weeks, fm New York for Philadelphia; Columbus, Crowell, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; John Jay, Nickerson, fm Providence for Philadelphia. Sch'r's Appian, Tinker, fm Stonington; Cornelius C. Zimaski, Smith, fm Fall River for Providence. Sloops Ann D. Holmes, Brown, fm Fall River for Albany; Amity, Crowell, fm Providence for Vineyard Sound; Thomas W. Thorn, Durfee, fm Fall River; Champion, Hudson, fm Portsmouth for Haverstock. Sloops Alice, Brightman, fm Fall River for Westport; Glides, Crosby, fm Providence for Barnstable; Vermont, Case, fm Providence for Albany.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Sch'r Telescope, Nickerson, fm Albany for Boston; Lavinia, do, fm do for do; Ann Fowler, Chapman, fm Hartford; Darius, Nickerson, fm Boston for Providence. Sailed—Brig Confidence, Bailey, for Philadelphia. Passed out, p. m., two large barges.

MONDAY, July 14.

Sch'r Henry Clay, Ney, fm New Bedford for Albany; Middlesex, Gifford, fm Bristol for Baltimore; Matamoros, Franklin, fm Warren for Philadelphia; Rainbow, Rogers, fm Providence for do. Sloops Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence for New York; Hudson, Winslow, fm do for New Bedford; Isaac H. Borden, Dunning, fm Fall River for New York; Excel, Bennett, fm do for do; Oscar, Presby, fm Taunton for do; Admiral, Taylor, fm Providence for Haddam.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

Sch'r's Planet, Harrington, fm Fall River for Orieat, L. I.; Floridian, Hopkins, fm do; Rival, Brown, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Wm. Brown, Hunt, fm New Bedford for Norfolk.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Brig Harriet, Moody, fm Fall River for Portland. Sch'r Challenge, (of and from Boston,) Parks, for Philadelphia. On Tuesday last about 11 o'clock, p. m., 40 miles SSW of Montauk Point, was run into by a large brig or barque on the starboard bow, which stove timber head, stanchions and bulwarks, carried away fore and main rigging on the starboard side, flying jib, &c., split mainsail, and did other damage. While making preparations to get into port, a man by the name of Peter Easton, (of Boston,) fell from the fore yard to the deck, and was badly bruised. Put in for repairs.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Bark Lafayette, Bowen, fm Warren for Atlantic Ocean. Put back on account of the sickness of the Captain. Brig Juan J. D. Carthagena, Gray, fm Wilmington for Fall River. Sch'r Orator, Burdick, fm Providence. Cleared—Ship Audley Clarke, Griswold, for Pacific Ocean. Passed up, a light full rigged brig, and a deep loaded Herm brig.

Marine Memoranda.

Ship Louis Philippe, Castoff, arr at Havre 16th ult, fm New York. Bark Ariel, Weedon, arr at Boston 13th, fm Mobile. Sch'r Direct, Briggs, arr at Baltimore 11th, fm New York. Sch'r Mobile, Cozzens, arr at New Orleans 3d inst. Ship Wm. Engs, Boss, arr at New York 14th, 25 days from New Orleans. Arr at Charleston 9th, Sch'r Cora, Read, fm New Orleans. CPd at Havana 4th inst, brig Prince do Jointville, Taylor, Sagua. Arr at Calais 5th inst, brig Lisbon, Messer, from Boston.

Weekly Almanac.

1845.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
19 Saturday,	4 41	7 19	10 15	3 16
20 Sunday,	4 41	7 19	11 13	3 12
21 Monday,	4 42	7 18	12 10	3 5
22 Tuesday,	4 43	7 17	21 10	5 56
23 Wednesday,	4 44	7 16	49 11	45
24 Thursday,	4 44	7 16	10 20	morning
25 Friday,	4 45	7 15	10 52	0 34

Moon last, gr. 23d 9h 50m aft.

Music & Musical Instruments,

At Rileys No. 297 Broadway, between Duane & Read streets. New York.

F. RILEY, & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Families returning South and others, to their extensive stock of Music and Instruments, to which they add continually, the newest and most fashionable music as soon as published. The communication with the city being so frequent, that orders received by mail whether large or small can be returned with the utmost dispatch. Military Bands supplied. Seminars dealt with on liberal terms. July 19, 1845.—Imo.

Metorological Diary

FOR JUNE, 1845.

Therm's	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1 44 60 56	sw	Clear Clear Clear
2 48 58 54	sw	do do do
3 47 55 50	sw	do do do
4 46 58 56	sw	do do do
5 54 69 58	sw	do do do
6 56 74 63	sw sw	do do do
7 54 70 60	sw sw	do do do
8 50 68 58	sw	Clear thunder rain Clear
9 54 72 68	sw	Clear all day
10 65 82 72	sw	Clear Clear Clear
11 66 70 63	sw sw	Rain Cloudy Clear
12 53 70 63	sw	Clear Clear Clear
13 60 78 66	sw	Rain Clear Clear
14 60 76 69	sw	Cloudy Rain Clear
15 58 70 60	sw	Clear Clear Clear
16 58 72 62	sw	Fog Clear Fog
17 50 73 56	sw sw	Rain Clear Clear
18 50 70 60	sw	Cloudy Clear Clear
19 50 72 62	sw	do do do
20 82 70 54	sw	Fog do do
21 50 72 56	sw	Fog Fog Cloudy
22 50 72 56	sw	Clear Clear Clear
23 54 73 64	sw	Rain Cloudy Clear
24 60 74 68	sw	Fog Clear Rain
25 54 74 60	sw	Fog Clear Clear
26 56 76 64	sw	Clear Clear Clear
27 55 75 70	sw	do do do
28 60 70 58	sw sw	Clear Cloudy Rain
29 60 70 58	sw	Clear Clear Clear
30 54 65 56	sw	Cloudy all day

Mean average of this Month, 62 16
Mean do of June last Year, 64 04
Mean do of June 1819, the warmest, 68 00
June in last 27 years,
Mean do of June 1832, the coldest, 57 97
June in last 27 years,
This month has been mild and pleasant.

Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estates of Mary Mumford, widow, and Sarah A. Mumford, single woman, both late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from June 9th, having been allowed on the estate of Mary Mumford, and six months from July 7th was allowed on the estate of Sarah Ann Mumford, for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims; we will attend at the Counting Room of John V. Hammett, on the first Saturday evenings of November, December and January next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding on such claims.

PETER P. REMINGTON,
JOHN V. HAMMETT, } Commrs
THOMAS SPOONER, }

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator with the Will annexed on the estate of Mary Mumford, and Administrator on the estate of Sarah Ann Mumford, he requests all persons indebted to either of said estates to make immediate payment.

CLARKE BURDICK, Admr.

Newport, July 19, 1845.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, July 14.

A application was made to this Court by David Shaw, Executor to the will of NOAH SHAW,

late of said Little Compton, decd, for notice of settlement of his account as Executor aforesaid, at the next session of the Court.

It is ordered that Legal notice be given of the settlement of the same with this Court at a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Little Compton on Monday the 11th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., where all interested may appear and be heard. By order, witness,

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Day Line for New York.

FARE \$1.

By Long Island Rail Road and splendid steamer New Haven.

The steamer NEW HAVEN, Capt. Van Pelt, will leave Long wharf, Newport on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at half past 10 o'clock a. m. for Greenport, when passengers will take the Long Island Rail Road cars and arrive in New York about 6 o'clock. Returning will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 34 o'clock a. m. arriving at Newport at about 5 p. m. Fare from Newport to Providence 25 cents.

This cannot fail to be the most pleasant route to New York.

The baggage will be forwarded in crates through.

July 19.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Foundry and Machine Company will be held at the office of the Treasurer, on Saturday next July 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M. a punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Directors.

S. F. GARDNER, Treasurer.

Newport, July 19, 1845.

JUNE RECEIVED

at the

Cheap

Cash Shoe Store,

NO. 95 Thames Street.

Corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. John Corban.

A GREAT VARIETY of Mens boots and shoes, of every description: Also Ladies nice kid and morocco

Buskins: Ladies French kid and morocco buskins, low, lace, and slippers.

Likewise, Children's shoes of every description, for sale cheap for CASH, by

GEORGE H. NORMAN, & CO.

Newport, July 19.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared This Day, of two per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and one per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday, the 19th inst.

C. GYLES, Treasurer.

Newport, July 19, 1845.

Savings' Bank.

A meeting of the Corporation of the SAVINGS' BANK, held July 18th 1845, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Institution, for the ensuing year, viz.—George Engs, Isaac Gould, George Bowen, Benjamin Finch, Charles E. Hammett, Josiah S. Munroe, Stephen T. Northam, David Melvil, Job Sherman, Nathaniel Sweet, Robert B. Crausston, John Stevens, Adam S. Coe, Samuel Brown, Robert P. Lee, Edwin Wilbur, William Sherman, John V. Hammett, Benjamin H. Aldman, Benjamin Marsh, Jr., William C. Cozzens, Benjamin H. Tidale, Thomas W. Brown, George T. Weaver, George W. Cole.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: George Engs, President; Charles Gyles, Treasurer; and

B. B. HOWLAND, Sec'y

Newport, July 19, 1845.

French Language.

School for Young Ladies.

MR. ADAMS is happy to give notice that he has secured the services of COURT DE LAPORTE, for the present season, as teacher of the French Language, in his School in Church st. Court de Laporte is teacher in the High School and in Mr. Emerson's School for Young Ladies, in Boston, and also in Harvard College. It is said by some that the best way to teach the French Language, is to teach it naturally, even as it is taught to children when they are learning to speak their own language. This is very well, so far as it goes;—but it is contended, at the same time, that a perfect knowledge of the language can be acquired in this way, in a surprisingly short time,—in the shortest time possible,—in one term, even. But do children acquire a knowledge of their own language in so short a time, and do they thus acquire it grammatically? Does it not, generally, require most of the time from childhood to manhood to acquire a perfect knowledge of one's own language and is it reasonable to suppose that one can acquire a perfect knowledge of a foreign language more easily and in less time? Court de Laporte is eminently successful as a teacher, but Mr. A. will venture to say that he will not pretend to impart a perfect knowledge of the French language in one term, nor in two terms, even;—there being no royal road to that language. He might, undoubtedly, if he chose to do so, communicate the ability to say a great many interesting things, in a very short time, but this would not be teaching the language grammatically,—philosophically; and this last is the only way to impart a perfect knowledge of the language.

Mr. Adams deems it a duty which he owes to himself and to those who have patronised his school, to state that, means have been used both directly and indirectly by a certain individual, to "get away" his pupils for the purpose of building up another school in this place. Now, if his patrons are dissatisfied with the instruction given at his school, Mr. A. would very much prefer that they should withdraw their daughters and send them where they can do better, and they may rest assured he will not ask them back again. Mr. Adams has had recourse to no extraordinary means to establish this school, and he wishes it to stand on its own merits, but if it cannot be sustained without his having recourse to unfair and dishonorable means, he prefers that it should fail.

Newport, July 12, 1845.

New Arrangement.

FOR NEW YORK.

Long Room Replenished.

ORDA BARGAINS

Clothing,

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

LOOK to your interest by calling at J. M. HAMMETT'S Cloth and Clothing Establishment, No. 133 1-2 Thames St., where you will find clothing to suit the fancy and like, wise the pocket. The subscriber is now ready for the Spring and Summer trade, having received from Boston a large and beautiful assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cravats, &c. &c., which he will sell at prices lower than goods of the same quality can be bought for in this State.

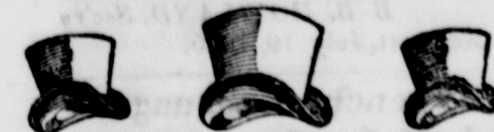
All classes of persons, whether merchants, lawyers, laborers, clerks, seamen, or gentlemen of leisure, may safely calculate on finding at this establishment all articles appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, so that they can be furnished at the shortest notice and in the most economical manner, without the necessity of looking elsewhere.

Please to recollect that this is the Cheap Store. The people of Newport and vicinity have already saved by purchasing at this establishment, and they too will understand their own interest to need prompting now. Don't forget, 25 per cent saved in buying your clothing is an important item.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport April 19.

HATS & CAPS.



THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of HATS and CAPS, comprising a great variety and desirable patterns. Will receive this day, two cases of 'Paris' Hats, a splendid article. Boys' Cloth Caps as low as 50 cts.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock previously to purchasing, as it will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen of Newport, we have hats to sell. The beauties of which, no tongue can tell. If you wish for a Hat from the finest of Beaver. Please call at the store of Parker & Weaver N. B. Hats and Caps made at the shortest notice. PARKER & WEAVER. Newport, April 19, 1845.

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

Brass and Copper Smith,
Thames St.—three doors North of the Custom House.

Would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business with care and promptness, and on as favorable terms as they can be executed anywhere.

Copper & Iron Lifting & Force PUMPS,

and the best quality of TINNED LEAD PIPE, of various sizes, constantly on hand, and fitted to order. Also pipes to convey water to any part of a house; and the workmanship warranted.

Brass and Composition CASTINGS.

of all kinds, furnished at short notice. COMPOSITION SPIKES and NAILS constantly on hand. All kinds of Lead work done.

REPAIRING promptly executed. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Newport, May 10.—6m.

BATHING.

Nothing in the world is more conducive to health, and consequently comfort, than frequent bathing. It gives strength to the debilitated, and adds vigor even to the vigorous. Warm, cold, and shower baths can be enjoyed at a trifling expense at E. TREVETT'S, on the Long Wharf. Newport June 21.

For Providence & Boston.

THE steamer NEPTUNE, will leave Newport for Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 5 o'clock, and will arrive at Providence in ample time for passengers who wish it, to take the morning train of cars for Boston which leave at 8 o'clock. This arrangement is made to accommodate those who wish to go from Newport to Boston and back the same day, if they choose. For further information apply to C. N. TILLEY, Agent, Newport. June 14.

April 17th, 1845.

THIS DAY OPENED BY

E. W. Lawton & Son,

A very large supply of

New & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

SELECTED during the last fortnight in Boston and New York, which they respectfully ask their friends and customers to call and examine.

Their Carpet Room has been replenished by new purchases with upwards of

6,000 YARDS

Of Woolen Carpetings,

At all prices, from 50 cents to \$1.75 per yard, and corresponding additions of all the articles usually found in a Carpet Warehouse—such as Hearth Rugs, painted beddings, painted canvass floor cloths, straw matting, door matting, list carpets, stair rods, &c. &c.

April 19.

Rhode Island Union Bank.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid to them on and after July 1st 1845.

BENJ. A. MASON, Cashier. Newport, June 28 1845.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his

friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves,	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned and also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth. February 19, 1842.

Court of Probate, Middletown, June 16, 1845

THE Executor's 5th account on the estate of GEORGE IRISH, late of Middletown, deceased, was presented for examination and allowance.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town House in Middletown, on the 31st Monday in July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order 3 several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A true Copy—witness JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk

DALEY'S

Original and Only Genuine

Magical Pain Extractor,

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

THIS medicine has more power and influence over disease than any other yet known. It entirely conquers Pain, Fire, Scar, Inflammation & Mortification. Fame, with her million tongues, says, "Next to the Bible, let it be prized!"

No human physician or parent should be without it a moment. The pains of the Worst Burns are stopped instantly by it, and healed without scar. It is also a sovereign remedy for the following diseases:—

Piles both blind & bleeding, Bronchitis, Felons, Sore Eyes, Fever Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Wounds, The Dolorous, Barber's Itch, Bruises, Ague in Face, Spinal Weakness, Chapped Hands, Swellings, Rheumatism, Indistinct Vision, Constipation & Inflammation of the Bowels.

And, in fact, any thing that is sore & painful. The universal celebrity of this medicine has excited the dupidity of certain worthless persons, who endeavor to palm off a worthless or imitation article.—Therefore observe that every box of the genuine has the written signature of H. Daley, the proprietor, on the wrapper. All others are spurious, and should be avoided. Only Depot for the United States, No. 128 Fulton street, New York, where all orders must be addressed.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor, No. 148 Thames St., and Dr. R. R. Hazard, Washington Square. June 7.

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of George H. Norman & Co.

and taken the Store recently occupied by John Corban, No. 95 Thames St., corner of Market square, where they have on hand a prime assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they offer for sale at exceedingly low prices for Cash.

GEORGE H. NORMAN. CHARLES RUSSELL JR. Newport, June 27, 1845.

For New York, Newport & Fall River

The steam Propeller Eudora, Capt. William Brown, will leave Fall River every Tuesday at 1 o'clock, and Devers wharf Newport at 3 o'clock P. M. for New York. Returning, leaves New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock, from Old Slip for Fall River via Newport. For freight and passage apply to CHARLES DEVENS, JR. April 5.] Devers' Wharf.

Stacy's Cottage at the Beach,

Is now open for the accommodation of visitors; where will be found Refreshments in great variety, and at reasonable prices as in town. June 14.

COAL.

THE best quality of RED ASH and LEHIGH COAL, constantly on hand and for sale, at as low a rate, for cash, as can be bought in Newport, by the subscriber, on the Perry Factory wharf. NICHOLAS GIFFORD. Newport, April 12, 1845.—6m.

Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN BROWNELL,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof to exhibit their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings, during said period for the purpose of receiving the same, and that a final meeting of the commissioners will take place at the house of Samuel Anthony, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday the 14th of October next.

JOHN CORY, ASA FREEBORN, Commissioners. RICHARD SHERMAN, SAMUEL ANTHONY, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL ANTHONY, Adm'r. Portsmouth, April 14, 1845.

Fashionable

BOOTS and SHOES.

JOHN N. POTTER,

NO. 112 1-2 THAMES ST.

HAS just received a complete assortment of Boots & Shoes, comprising French calf boots, Gentlemen's Button Gaiters, lasting and goat skin do, Ladies' gaiter boots, Ladies' French slippers, Morocco and Kid shoes, Misses, Masters and Children's boots and shoes of every description, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

French blacking, Potter's unrivalled Leather Preserver, &c. &c., for sale as above. [May 31.]

Newport Female Seminary.

A VERY airy situation has been selected as a location for this Institution. The first term will commence the 22d of May. The Misses Coe establish this on the plan of the Troy Female Seminary, with the confidence that no institution could afford them a model more worthy of imitation. They have secured the most competent Teachers in each department and are prepared to offer the best literary advantages in a location not to be surpassed for beauty of scenery and healthful climate.

Terms.—Boarders \$200 per annum, including fuel in winter, sea bathing in summer and an extensive course of English studies, or \$300 will include music, drawing and painting, latin and modern language.

Day Scholars, \$8 per 11 weeks. Primary Department, \$5 per 11 weeks. Ladies desiring to spend the bathing season in Newport, will be received at the Seminary on condition of pursuing some branch of study, or receiving lessons on the piano forte or guitar. Those who wish to enter Prof Edwards French class will apply before the 15th of June. His admirable system of teaching is too well known to require commendation.

REFERENCES. Newport, Rev. C. T. Brooks, Rev. T. Thayer, Capt. Taylor, U. S. N. Capt. Brewster, U. S. Engineers, Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Peleg Clarke Esq. Samuel B. Vernon Esq.

New York, Dr. Potts, Rev. E. Mason, Messrs Prime, Ward & King, John Gihon Esq.

Brooklyn, Drs. Stone, Cutler, Cox, Broadhead, Rev. Francis Vinton.

Morristown, Rev. A. Henry Dumont.

Boston, Augustus Thorndike Esq., Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Lowell, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Rev. H. Winslow, Principal Beacon High School, Lowell Mason Esq.

Jamaica Plains.—Rev. J. O. Choules.

Savannah.—Rev. W. Preston, M. Hall McAllister, Esq., Francis Sorrel, A. A. Smets, Esq.

Hague, Va.—Dr. Wheelwright, Walter Bowie, Esq.

Newport, May 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice, that he has taken the Store, corner of Banister's wharf and Thames street, and directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Jellies, Spices, Catsups, Pickles, Macarons, Vermacilla, Nuts, bottled and Draft Ale; bottled Cider, Porter & Beer by the dozen or single bottle; bottled and Fountain Soda Water, with or without Syrups, by the doz. or single bottle; Havana and Principe Cigars; Fine Cut Chewing, Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco; Pipes, Bird Cages and Bird Seed; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. S. STANHOPE. Newport, May 18th.—tf.

NOTICE.

FIRST quality of white lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, glass of all kinds and sizes, copal, japan and bright varnishes, red lead, black do, glue, sponge, brushes of all kinds, borax, gold leaf, rotten stone, bath brick, verdigrise, chalk, imperial green, ivory black, and every other article usually found in a Paint store, sold at the lowest cash prices, and on the most reasonable terms by

IRISH & STEVENS. N. B. Particular attention paid to Papering. [March 8.]

NEW TIN and SHEET IRON WARE Establishment.

THE subscribers have taken the store No. 127 Thames Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch & Eng's, and have entered into co-partnership under the name of

Coggeshall & Bliss,

for the purpose of manufacturing every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.—They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware. They also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron STOVES of the most approved patterns.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in the above line done to order.

A share of public patronage is solicited with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders in their line of business.

FREEBORN COGGESHALL. WILLIAM H. BLISS. Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of

DOCTOR JOHN SHAW,

late of Newport, dec, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

GEO. C. SHAW, Administrator. Newport, Feb. 3, 1845.—4w.

Stacy's Saloon.

OVER his Confectionary & Variety Store for Ice Creams & Refreshments, is now open for the Reception of Company, where will be found Ice Creams & Ices, Cake, Fruit, Preserves, Jellies &c. &c. Entrance from Frank street open from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

T. STACY, Jr. Newport, June 28, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has sold out his establishment, and given up his Painting business to Messrs. IRISH & STEVENS, who will continue the same at the old stand, 116, Thames street, and he cheerfully recommends them to the patronage of his friends and customers. All those indebted to the subscriber, and those having demands against him, are requested to call and settle the same immediately at the old stand.

WILLIAM STEVENS. March 8, 1845.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Gyles Barney, late of Newport, dec, are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r. Newport, April 19 1845.

Marble and Brown Stone MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the Manufactory of Marble and other Stone at the old stand No. 222, Thames-st. (North end,) where he will manufacture Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of the first quality of Italian and American Marble and Slate, also hearths and freestone work of all descriptions.

Also, Soap Stone for lining stoves and Grates all on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country faithfully executed.

PHILIP STEVENS. Newport, June 15, 1844.—1yr.

SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

THE next term of Mr. ADAMS'S school in Church street, (near the Lodge,) will commence on Monday, the 7th of July. Tuition \$4 per term of eleven weeks.

N. B. Recent occurrences render it important for Mr. Adams to state that as it is his wish to keep a good school rather than a fashionable one, he will, henceforth, receive no young ladies as pupils, except such as are properly educated at home, (so far as relates to obedience to parental authority,) and are willing to submit to the laws of a well regulated school.

June 28.

LOST,

ON Thursday morning, either at the head of the Long Wharf, or on board the Steamer Neptune, on her passage to Providence, a green figured CARPET BAG, with a brass padlock, containing clothing and other articles. Whoever has found the same or can give information where it can be found, shall be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving word at this office, or with Silas Ward, in Broad street.

JAMES B. BROWN. Newport, June 28, 1845.

STAGE NOTICE.

NEW LINE.

On and after the 9th inst, a stage will leave Fall River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 8 1-2 o'clock, a. m. on the arrival of the cars from New Bedford for Newport, and arrive at 11 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newport daily at 2 1-2 o'clock, p. m. and arrive in Fall River in time to take the evening train of cars for New Bedford. Fare 75 cents each way.

R. B. KINSLEY & Co. June 21.

Assessor's Notice.

THE subscribers give notice that they have been chosen Assessors, to assess a Tax of twelve thousand dollars, ordered to be assessed at the Annual Town meeting, holden on the 3d day of June instant, on the inhabitants of the town of Newport, and the taxable property therein, to be collected and paid in to the Town Treasury on or before the 1st day of October next;—We therefore call upon all persons interested to give in to either of us, a list of their rateable estates, under oath on or before Monday the 8th day of July next.

And we likewise give notice that we have appointed and duly authorized Jeremiah Goodspeed to make enrolment of those liable to do military duty in the town of Newport agreeably to the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the militia law passed in June session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1843, and all persons are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS BUSH, CHARLES GYLES, ISAIAH CROOKER, Assessors. Newport, June 21, 1845.

A first rate Farm for Sale.

That well known and beautiful situated Farm, containing about fifty acres of highly cultivated land, and known by the name of the George Armstrong Farm, is now offered for sale.

This farm is on the margin of the sea, with valuable privileges of building stone, sand, gravel and sea manure. It lies at the bottom of Narragansett street, and is constantly increasing in value. For further particulars, apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW. Newport, May 24, 1845.—tl.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, Guardian to the estates of his children: James H. Peckham, Charles Peckham, and Eliza Peckham, minors, under the age of 14 years, and having qualified himself by giving bonds as the law directs, he hereby gives notice to all persons having any demands against his said wards, to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof.

AUGUSTUS PECKHAM. Middletown, April 18, 1845.—6w.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of

GEORGE P. HAZARD,

late of Newport, dec. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased that he is desirous of settling the same, and wishes immediate payment to be made to him. He also requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same without delay.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed. May 17.]

R. B. KINSLEY'S

Daily Forwarding Express

FOR large and small Packages (excluding Mail matter) between Newport, Boston, Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford. Freight in large quantities taken at reduced rates.

Office in Newport at 137 Thames St., opposite B. Marsh's Shoe Store.

T. COGGESHALL, Agent. Office in Boston at Doolittle's City Tavern, Brattle street.

Newport, June 21, 1845.

SHAKERS HERBS.

An assortment of culinary and medicinal Herbs, put up by the shakers, at May 31.] R. J. TAYLOR'S.

July 12, 1845.

SUMMER FLANNELS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

And all the new desirable Fancy articles are being continually received, making our assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods, VERY COMPLETE.

Also, Bathing Dresses, Bathing Dress Goods, &c. At No. 172 Thames Street.

WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

During July and August our store will be closed at Sunset, except on Saturday evenings.

New Goods,

James Phillips,

HAS just received a new style of Cassimeres, Linens, Vestings, Cravats, Tweeds, Cashmere for coats, &c., which are now open and for sale cheap.

All garments made to order, and warranted to fit. At 108 Thames street. July 12.

ORANGE FLOWER

AND ORRIS TOOTH PASTE,

highly recommended by Dentists, for sale by May 3. R. J. TAYLOR.

Rose, Peach, & Orange

Flower Water, by the Gallon or Bottle, at July 12.] R. J. TAYLOR'S.

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

A fresh supply, at July 10.] R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbon, Caleb Harris and Jabez Bullock, Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President. ALLEN O. PECK, Sec'y. American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

CONGRESS Water and Bottled Soda

water, at R. J. TAYLOR'S. June 28.

SILVER LUSTRE.

Warranted superior to any preparation in use for polishing Stoves & Grates, for sale wholesale and retail by May 3.] R. J. TAYLOR.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Seeds steeped in a solution of this article come forward sooner and give an increased yield. For sale by May 10.] R. J. TAYLOR.

TRUSSES, of various patterns, at j28 R. J. TAYLOR'S.